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institutions are about to organize similar clubs, some of them being called international, others cosmopolitan. In the clubs so far organized there are nearly one thousand members.

On invitation from the Wisconsin University Club all the then eight clubs sent delegates to Madison December 28, 1907, to organize an Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. A permanent organization was effected under this name. Great enthusiasm was shown by the delegates, who expressed themselves as ready to push the work of their clubs.

This organization in the United States marks the beginning of a movement to form cosmopolitan clubs in all colleges of all countries where there are foreign students enough to create the nucleus of such a club. There are already a few cosmopolitan clubs in existence in Europe and South America. An affiliation will be made not only among the clubs of each country, but also of the different countries, and an endeavor will be made to increase the clubs as fast as possible.

The activities of these clubs are most interesting. Programs are arranged in which the different nationalities represented take part. In the larger clubs national nights are given, in which the representatives of a single nationality prepare the program and act as host, giving something typical of their own country. At the opening of the college year the clubs tender receptions to the newly enrolled foreign students.

It is apparent, on the face of it, that these clubs will prove most effective in promoting acquaintance among the leading young men of different nationalities, in removing prejudices and cementing friendships that in their larger bearings will play an important rôle in international relations; for these foreign students will in many cases become leaders of public opinion and even of the political spirit and policies of their nations. We hope that cosmopolitan clubs may be speedily formed in all the American colleges and Universities where there are foreign students. We welcome their support and coöperation in bringing the nations and races into better acquaintance with each other and into more sympathetic and kindly relations. As an agency for promoting the final establishment of permanent peace among the nations, we can think of nothing in the educational sphere likely to bear richer fruit.

Peace Sunday.

Peace Sunday, December 20th, the next before Christmas this year, offers an unusual opportunity to apply the teachings of friendship and goodwill to the international life. The aims of the peace movement may then properly be brought home to all the people. Ministers should

emphasize the fact that the movement has been recognized by the governments this year as never before.

All denominations, through distinguished representatives, expressed their sympathy with the purposes of the peace movement at the Universal Peace Congress held in London in July. The Pope gave it his patronage; the Lambeth Conference made it the subject of a resolution, which it sent to the Congress by a special delegation of Bishops; Non-conformist preachers and Protestant clergymen from different nations urged that work for peace become a practical part of the church's activities. At a banquet given by the British government from its newly established Hospitality Fund, which is intended to promote friendly relations with foreign countries, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Asquith, declared the peace movement to be "the greatest of all reforms." King Edward said to a deputation from the Congress: "Rulers and statesmen can set before themselves no higher aim than the promotion of national good understanding and cordial relations among the nations of the world."

Important events have testified to the success of peace principles. The revolution which gave constitutional government to Turkey was brought about, not by bloodshed, but by moral education and appeal. Instead of fighting over the questions in the Near East, the nations have decided to settle their differences by diplomatic negotiation or by a European Congress.

Groundless suspicions of unfriendliness, threatening war between England and Germany on the one hand and the United States and Japan on the other, have been counteracted by expressions of friendship or by acts which tend to make war impossible. The workingmen of England have set an example to the workingmen of all countries by sending a fraternal letter to their fellows in Germany. The United States not only showed its faith in peace principles, but its determination to honor a historic friendship, when it made an arbitration treaty with Japan, one of twelve treaties of arbitration which it has made with foreign nations since the second Hague Conference.

The results of the Central American Peace Conference of 1907 have taken shape in orderly government and the actual operation of a Central American Court of Justice, towards a suitable building for which Mr. Carnegie has given \$100,000.

The growing interdependence of the nations in matters that affect even the everyday life of the people is shown in the recent congresses for the promotion of moral education, free trade, the cultivation and protection of the fisheries and the cure of tuberculosis; while the reduction of letter postage between Great Britain and the United States is evidence that in the near future universal penny postage will bring the nations, through enlarged correspondence, into more intimate relations than they have heretofore enjoyed.

All these subjects have received attention by the press of the country, but in case special information with regard to any of them is desired, the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., will endeavor to supply it. This Society will be glad to send to any minister, at cost price, a package of literature on the peace movement. All clergymen are invited to make Peace Sunday a day of universal observance.